



12½c. vests, 7c.

4 for 25c.

"Seconds"—but almost perfect. Richelieu ribbed; low neck and no sleeves.

SALE
8th St. & Pa. Ave.
"THE BUSY CORNER"

Coolest
store
in all
Washington.

August sale of rugs. EVENT OF INTENSE INTEREST TO ECONOMICAL FOLKS.

Last spring we conceived this idea of having a rug sale in August. Our buyer went into the market—picked up "snaps" here and there—and this aggregate of bargains is the result. So broad in scope is this sale that

Rugs of all kinds in all sizes are included.

In every house a rug of some sort is an absolute necessity. Why not buy during this sale—and save a good part of the purchase money? You'll regret it later if this chance slips by.

Any rug bought in this sale stored until wanted **FREE OF CHARGE.**

Large rugs.

9 by 12 ft. 8-Wire Tapestry Carpet Rugs, in new fall designs. Sale price..... **\$14.98**
9 by 12 ft. Tapestry Carpet Rugs. Sale price..... **\$16.49**
9 by 12 ft. Axminster and Moquette Rugs. Sale price..... **\$22.50**
9 by 12 ft. Electro Axminster Rugs. Sale price..... **\$27.50**
9 by 12 ft. Bigelow's Best Body Brussels Rugs. Sale price..... **\$25.00**

9 by 12 ft. Dobson's Velvet Rugs. Sale price..... **\$21.98**
9 by 12 ft. Dobson's Wilton Velvet Rugs. Sale price..... **\$27.50**
9 by 12 ft. Royal Wilton Velvet Rugs. Sale price..... **\$40.49**

Ingrain art squares

9 by 12 ft. All-wool Ingrain Rugs. Sale price..... **\$7.98**
9 by 9 ft. All-wool Ingrain Rugs. Sale price..... **\$6.98**

7 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in. Ingrain Carpet Rugs. Sale price..... **\$5.98**
9 by 12 ft. Pro Brussels Rugs. Sale price..... **\$6.95**
9 by 12 ft. Kashmir Rugs. Sale price..... **\$8.98**

Small rugs.

27 by 54 in. Electro Axminster Rugs. Sale price..... **\$2.19**
36 by 72 in. Smith Axminster Rugs. Sale price..... **\$3.98**

36 by 72 in. Royal Wilton Rugs. Sale price..... **\$6.49**
36 by 63 in. Imported Wilton Rugs. Sale price..... **\$7.50**
30 by 60 in. All-wool Smyrna Rugs. Sale price..... **\$1.98**
30 by 60 in. Royal Smyrna Rugs. Sale price..... **\$2.98**
36 by 72 in. Royal Smyrna Rugs. Sale price..... **\$3.98**
4 ft. by 7 ft. Sofa Rugs. Sale price..... **\$5.49**

Mats.

18 by 36 in. Princess Mats. Sale price..... **49c.**
18 by 36 in. Royal Smyrna Rugs. Sale price..... **98c.**
18 by 36 in. Axminster Mat. Sale price..... **\$1.00**

Carpet rugs.

27 by 27 in. Velvet Moquette or Wilton Rugs. Sale price..... **39c.**
18 by 27 in. Royal Wilton Rugs. Sale price..... **49c.**
22 by 36 in. Body Brussels Rugs. Sale price..... **59c.**

30 by 45 in. Brussels and Tapestry Rugs. Sale price..... **89c.**
30 by 45 in. Velvet Rugs. Sale price..... **\$1.19**
30 by 54 in. Body Brussels Rugs. Sale price..... **\$1.00**

Oriental rugs.

Just 50 handsome Hamadan Oriental Rugs, various sizes and in rich colorings and designs. Sale price, choice..... **\$2.50**

Third floor.—S. KANN, SONS & CO.



Irish point and Brussels net

lace curtains

Not over 200 pairs—so at these prices you must hurry to get yours

at
half

SOME of these are samples and others have slight defects in making. On most of these only one person in fifty would be able to detect the cause for their being called imperfect. There are about twenty different patterns. We get a similar lot from this maker once a year only. Last year two-thirds of the entire lot was taken by the manager of one of the most exclusive hotels. It's a rare chance. The qualities may be judged by the following price list:

At \$2.98 Value \$5.98. At \$3.25 Value \$6.49. At \$4.25 Value \$8.50.

At \$6.49 Value \$12.98. At \$8.98 Value \$17.98.

These goods will be found on the Third Floor—Upholstery Dept.

12½c. Biege suitings, in wool patterns, 83¼c. yd.

A material that makes up into the nicest sort of skirts to wear with wash waists. From a distance you cannot tell it from wool fabrics. We've sold thousands of yards this season, and have only this little lot to close out at 83¼c.

It is double width, in grounds of gray, blue, tan, green, brown and mixed effects, some with overplaid designs. For making children's school dresses there is nothing more serviceable—and it washes, too!

Lots to save on pillow and bolster cases.

So good are they that they're called "Kann's Special." Made from regular pillow casing, with the grain of the cotton, which guarantees perfect laundering and their long life.

42 by 36 inches, worth 15c., for..... **12½c.**
45 by 36 inches, worth 18c., for..... **14c.**
42 by 72 inches, worth 35c., for..... **25c.**

These grades housekeepers will find very satisfactory. First Floor—Annex.

Choice of our 12½c. lawns, swisses and batistes at 478c. yd.

Choice of several colorings and printings. Some cord-stitched Swisses included in stripe effect; also a few Voiles. None worth less than 12½c. a yard. To close, choice, 478c.

First Floor—S. Kann, Sons & Co.

Advance fall styles shown==

Prince Chap suits in mannish effects and semi-dress silk costumes.

The new silk suits

THESE PRETTY SILK SUITS were made to our order and especially designed for us. They are of a beautiful light-weight plaid silk.

Made with a guimpe or yoke of fine net and Val. lace. Half sleeves of ruffles of net, edged with Val. lace and finished with a cuff of net and lace, under over cap sleeves of pleated silk. Pretty braid trimming on waist.

Skirt is "sun-flare" model. Waist is finished with a folded girdle.

Colors are combinations of pink and white, blue and white, green and white and black and white. Specially priced at..... **\$19.75**

The Prince Chap suits

THE PRINCE CHAP SUITS show a tendency toward these pronounced mannish effects in tailored garments.

THE CUT of the jacket is decidedly like a man's coat and the tailoring is perfection itself. Loose front and semi-fitting back. Front double-breasted, closing with horn buttons. The jacket is lined throughout with a good quality of satin. The skirt is a graceful kilted style, and the whole effect is one that imparts a trig, well-groomed air to the wearer.

The materials are gray mannish mixtures that will not show dirt easily. Also new plain shades, including blue, brown and black.

To look at these suits you would expect to pay much more than the price asked..... **\$19.75**

Suits worth \$29.75 and up for \$15.00.

PANAMAS, VOILES, BROADCLOTHS, CRAVENETTES AND CHEVIOTS in particularly fetching styles, principally jacket and Eton models. Skirts are made either kilted or pleated effects. Trimmings chiefly braid or self-trimmings of stitched straps. In gray mannish mixtures, black and reseda green. Beautiful suits that have

been selling for from \$29.75 up. The jacket suits are in large sizes as well as regular sizes.

Splendid materials, best workmanship. Suits for late summer or early fall wear.

Suit Department, Second Floor—S. Kann, Sons & Co.

NEW ENGLAND ARTISTS

Summer Exhibitions at Boston and Worcester.

COPLEY SOCIETY EXHIBIT

Marked Individuality in Work of the Painters.

SOME VERY NOTABLE PICTURES

Contemporary American Paintings Seen in the Display of the Art Museum of Worcester.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

BOSTON, Mass., August 10, 1906. The summer exhibition of the Copley Society is attracting many visitors. It is an excellent little show and one quite out of the ordinary. Held, of course, in Copley Hall, it consists of oil paintings, water colors, pastels and miniatures, and numbers in all 120 exhibits. It includes the work of Philadelphia, New York and Boston painters, but is chiefly composed of canvases by the last mentioned. For that reason it is rather distinctive and peculiarly interesting to those from a distance.

Perhaps the art of Boston is not the wisest and the sanest, but it is the most markedly individual. It shows strongly the influence of Whistler and Monet, and yet is extremely personal. Each painter interprets, apparently, according to his or her own pleasant hobbies. But this is not to their discredit nor to the disadvantage of the school. Single enthusiasms leave the lump, and the farther the pendulum swings the greater is the inscribed arc. Every new way is not of necessity a good way, but each helps to get the old men out of their ruts and sets the young men on thinking. Charles H. Woodbury has an interesting way of his own when he paints the sea, as has his pupil, Joseph B. Davoll, when he interprets nighttime or winter. Hermann D. Murphy's landscapes are thoroughly dis-

tinctive and significant, as are also Philip Hale's portraits.

Each artist's work in this exhibition is grouped, so that a specially good opportunity is given for the study of individual characteristics.

To the left of the entrance in the main gallery hang seven studies by Denman Ross, all vigorous and interesting; beyond are five attractive canvases by Edward W. Redfield, and still farther on is to be found a smaller series by W. W. Gilchrist, jr. Louis Kronberg sends his "Dress Rehearsal," which is well painted, but artistically commonplace; Mrs. Woodbury contributes among other things, a fresh, poster-like portrait of a little "Fisher Girl," and Frank W. Benson adds a well-placed portrait of Mr. Bates of Providence to the total sum.

Pictures That Attract Attention. Glancing over the exhibition even hurriedly one must be impressed by Dana R. Pond's "Spanish Dancer," Mary L. Macomber's "Portrait of My Mother" and Charles Hovey Pepper's "The Fillet of Gold," not because of the Whistlerian tendency which they exhibit in common, but rather on account of their technical excellence and intrinsic charm. Each shows a different handling and all attain the dignity of tried art.

Frank P. Fairbanks' portraits are more experimental, but still promising, and seldom found attractive contributions from Hugh H. Breckenridge, the Philadelphia painter; Ross Turner, the veteran water colorist; and Mrs. Susan H. Bradley, the sister of Mr. Robert H. Hinckley of Washington.

The Copley Society seems to know how to make a success of its exhibitions. Its Whistler and Monet exhibitions attracted persons from all parts of the country, and each of its summer shows has been well attended. Already there is a project on foot for next winter—an exhibition composed of the work of one of the great modern foreign schools.

Museum of Fine Arts.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts is also a mecca for northern tourists. Never before, perhaps, did it possess more attractions or set them forth in a more delightful fashion. No other institution is as rich in oriental art objects and none other displays its treasures to equal advantage.

Each exhibit is well placed and carefully labeled. The visitor needs neither catalogue nor guide. The former is not obtainable. While separate catalogues have been

made of the individual collections, there is none at present of the whole. A neat little handbook for the general public has, however, been issued this week, which serves as a pleasing souvenir if not an enlightening guide. It is about the size of a pocket dictionary and contains 133 illustrations with descriptions of the most important objects in the several departments. It claims to be no more than a "general introduction," and should at least awaken interest if by chance it puzzles at the same time the inquiring reader.

The Velasquez portrait, which aroused so much discussion as to authenticity, is naturally a lodestone to out-of-town visitors. It has been admirably hung in the first picture gallery, which contains along with this famous work four paintings by Rembrandt, a canvas by Hals, and also, most notable, a full-length portrait by Van Dyke. All may not admire the collection of paintings by the early Americans—Copley and West—which on the circuit come next under consideration, but no one can fail to appreciate the portraits of our first President and his wife or the likenesses of Knox and Otis, which stand as a perpetual memorial of Gilbert Stuart's skill.

Collection Largely Supplemented. The regular collection of paintings (modern paintings) owned by the museum is largely supplemented at present by loans made by private collectors. Thus there are four Whistlers instead of two, a number of Monets, more than one Abbott Thayer and three or four Sargentas. There is a limited but a good collection of recent American paintings, chiefly portraits and pictorial themes. It is worth a trip to the museum to see the "Caritas" and the "Virgin Enthroned," by Thayer; "The Blacksmith of Lynn-Roger," by Whistler; Winslow Homer's "All's Well," and D. W. Tryon's "Sunrise-September."

A separate room has been set aside for the primitive works and therein most interesting will be found a painting by Roger Van der Weyden, a contemporary of the Van Eycks, and the other of Winslow Homer's "All's Well," and D. W. Tryon's "Sunrise-September."

There are two special exhibits at the museum at present—one of etchings by Charles Jacques, Appian, Delaunay, Daubigny and Laboulaye; the other of early American silver, including the work of the most accomplished smiths and a representative collection of their most successful achievements. Both are of exceeding interest.

Art Museum of Worcester.

Turning aside from Boston and taking by railroad or trolley a short journey, one finds in the Art Museum of Worcester an exhibition of contemporary American paintings of extraordinary interest and importance. Indeed, so remarkably fine is the ninth annual exhibition of this

institution that none should miss it who visit New England. It consists of 132 canvases and comprises the cream of last year's output. Never has the writer seen a better or more interesting exhibition of American art. Surely none who is not a devotee of the school and its strength of our native school and the promise of the future. The work is, in every instance, strong, individual, dignified and accomplished. There is great diversity in manner, but marked unity in purpose. The landscape painters come vigorously to the front, but the figure painters are also worthily represented. One is struck with the variety in vision and the evident growth of imagination. America can boast artists rather than picture makers. Each canvas manifests not merely craft, but sincere art feeling.

Washingtonians will find in the collection some familiar friends—more than one picture which has been exhibited by their local art societies—such, for example, as Charlotte B. Coman's "September Morning," to which last spring, in the Society of Washington Artists' annual exhibition, was awarded the second Corcoran prize; Child Hassam's "Rock Cliff, Appledore," the winner of the third Worcester prize; W. S. Robinson's "November Landscape," and "Nathaniel," by Hugh H. Breckenridge. There are also prize winners from the Carnegie Institute, Pennsylvania Academy and Society of American Artists' shows, made by private collectors. Thus there are four Whistlers instead of two, a number of Monets, more than one Abbott Thayer and three or four Sargentas. There is a limited but a good collection of recent American paintings, chiefly portraits and pictorial themes. It is worth a trip to the museum to see the "Caritas" and the "Virgin Enthroned," by Thayer; "The Blacksmith of Lynn-Roger," by Whistler; Winslow Homer's "All's Well," and D. W. Tryon's "Sunrise-September."

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and the decorations tasteful and appropriate. The population of Worcester is 135,000, and the average yearly attendance at the museum 25,000. It is open a part of every day, except Monday, but even then admission is given to those from a distance. Fifty thousand dollars have been raised by the people of Worcester toward its cost and expense, and many of its choicest permanent exhibits have been given by citizens.

LEILA MECHLIN.

AMERICAN CHECKS PROVED DELUSIVE

Special Cablegram to The Star.

PARIS, August 11.—The American's check is no longer regarded on the continent and here in Paris as the equivalent of gold. The natives prefer the gold.

Time was when the American traveler, who was supposed to be worth a million at the very lowest rating, had no difficulty in paying his accounts at the various hotels or even the large shops with checks on different banks. All is altered now. The experience of hotel keepers recently has not been such as to encourage confidence.

In the years gone by hotel proprietors found that the checks of traveling Americans were always honored, and consequently rarely refused them. Since this has become known foreign swindlers have appeared on the scene and used the reputations of Americans for their own ends. Well-dressed men of various nationalities have paid their bills by checks which were subsequently discovered to be valueless. Sometimes, indeed, substantial change was given.

Only last year one particular gang of sharpers gathered a harvest from fraudulent checks.

The result is that in many hotels one now sees the notice so common in America: "No checks received or cashed." Of course letters of credit or circular notes from London banks or tourist agencies are not called into question.

A doctor's wife has been petitioning for a divorce on various grounds. The evidence on her side included the statement of a servant girl employed in a friend's house. The doctor was called in to attend to the maid during an illness. A surgical operation was deemed necessary, and the girl was put under chloroform. On awakening after the operation the first thing she saw was the doctor kissing her mistress—that is to say, his wife's best friend, and of course, she told the wife. Respondent has met this evidence with a learned lecture

on the effects of chloroform. To attach credence to the girl's story argued ignorance of the peculiar properties of the drug. The doctor called Profs. Brouard and Lebove to support him, and both authorities agreed that chloroform is well known to produce such osculatory hallucinations. The servant girl had been dreaming of kisses, and on awakening imagined that she saw the doctor kissing her mistress. The court was convinced by the two learned professors and rejected the servant girl's evidence. Unfortunately for the doctor, other grounds for a divorce brought forward by the wife were proved to be not hallucinations, but substantial, and she has won her suit.

"MARRIED IN ENGLAND."

Term Now One of Reproach in Switzerland.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

GENEVA, August 11.—Inquiries by the Zurich police have brought to light an extraordinary story of the alleged marriage in a London church of a couple who at the time were on the continent.

M. Blarek and his wife, the latter of Austrian nationality, were recently arrested at Zurich as dangerous anarchists. Investigations resulted in the discovery that the couple had been married by a remarkable method. They sent papers relating to themselves to a friend in London, who, it is stated, took them to a clergyman, with the result that the marriage ceremony was celebrated, although the bride and bridegroom were at Zurich. English marriage laws have become notorious in Switzerland, and the term "married in England" is one of reproach.

ITALIAN MANIA

Wave of Superstition Almost Equal to Insanity.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

ROME, August 11.—Apulia, the richest region of southern Italy, seems to have been suddenly invaded by a wave of virulent superstition, and there are even cases of what is termed collective insanity and wholesale religious mania. At Cerignola, for instance, after a cyclone, the population made elaborate preparations for the end of the world. There were still more painful scenes at Triggiano, where the people went absolutely mad. In some unexplained manner a rumor got into circulation that on account of the queen being affected with acute anaemia the king had ordered the blood of children to be collected in order to be given to her majesty. Thereupon the parents armed themselves with pikes, spears, sickles, scythes, knives and other implements, and repaired to the public school, where they demanded that their children should be handed back to them at once. The authorities were obliged to accede to the requests of the ignorant peasants, but a rigorous inquiry as to the origin of this absurd rumor has been opened.

CHUKHNNIN'S DEATH WAS DECREED

Special Cablegram to The Star.

ODESSA, August 11.—Nowhere is the struggle going on in Russia better illustrated than in the detailed story of the causes leading up to the murder of Admiral Chukhnnin.

Since the first attempt made by a lady to assassinate him the commandant of the Black Sea fleet had developed a degree of severity which daily increased especially as regards his determination to prevent the revolutionary agitation. All his measures, however, proved in vain. Whilst among the land troops the Black Hundred were busily working, and not without success, for a counter-revolution, the ships and seamen's barracks, became full of revolutionary literature, which spread to the town and obtained such a circulation that proclamations were even thrown into the sentry boxes without the agitators being discovered.

Five days before the attack, in one of the many searches ordered by Admiral Chukhnnin in the fleet, a large packet of revolutionary writings was found in the possession of two sailors. During the examination, which lasted several hours, and at which the adjutant to the admiral, Lieut. Sleszynef, was present, the men refused to give any information as to the source whence the proclamation came, upon which the admiral handed them over to be tried by court-martial. At the same time he issued an order of the day to the fleet, by which the whole of the admiral's headquarters were placed under arrest. No one was allowed to leave either the ships or the barracks, and the men were also forbidden to receive visits from their relatives, wives or children.

Several hours after the issue of this order Admiral Chukhnnin received, in some unexpected manner, his death sentence from the revolutionary party, dating from the first attempt to assassinate him. Not only this, but the death sentence was circulated in thousands of copies throughout the town and among the sailors. In this document the admiral was informed that he had only two days allowed him in which to rescind the order for general arrest, otherwise the sentence would be carried out. Admiral Chukhnnin withdrew to his summer residence at Golanah, where an especially strict guard was maintained. After four days the entourage of the admiral were convinced that the death sentence had been a mere idle threat.

The death of the admiral was ordered by the revolutionary party on account of his treatment of the sailors.